THE
North-China Herald.

Vol. III., No. 119. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1852. Price, Drs. 15 ℔ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firms of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul,*
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN,
} *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

FOR SALE.

ON the *23d day of November next*, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, the LANDED PROPERTY in Shanghae, belonging to the Estate of the late Firm of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co. The same consists of Two small Dwelling Houses, Three large Godowns, and sundry Sheds, Out-houses, &c., &c., situated upon the Lots numbered 5 & 31. This Property has the advantage of a fine water frontage,—is in a central location, and is in all respects very favorably situated for carrying on an extensive business.

ALSO,

The BUNGALOW and LAND adjoining, situated upon the North side of the Souchau Creek, directly opposite the new buildings of the English Consulate. This lot has also the advantage of an extensive water frontage.

The above will be sold to close the Estate.

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul,*
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN,
} *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 27th August, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the Estate of WELLINGTON EMERY AYER, *Insolvent*, are requested to forward them to the undersigned for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

P. LOUREIRO, Jr., *Assistant U. S. Consulate,* } *Assignee.*

United States Consulate,
Shanghae, 13th August, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the foreign residents, that he has this day established himself as Storekeeper and General Agent, under the style of M. GABRIEL & Co., and hopes by attention and punctuality to merit a share of their patronage.

M. GABRIEL.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES HOGG, is authorised to sign our firm by procuration.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, October, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Alexander Frederick Croom, in our Firm here and at *Canton*, ceased on *the 30th April last.*

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, 27th October, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. R. A. & L. TARMAHOMED, are authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

CASSAMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Shanghai, 15th October, 1852.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. EZEKIEL SHELLIM and SOLOMON DAVID, are admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1852.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
Established 1803.
Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

Capital:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae* as follows, namely—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others. Rate of Premium, ¾ °/o per annum.

And on the contents of such Buildings. Rate of Premium, 1 °/o per annum.

Policies for Six Months are charged Three-fourths:—and for Three Months, one-half of the annual Rates.

Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling may be Insured on one Risk.

A Building and its contents form one Risk.—Thus,—The above Sum may be insured either on a Building alone, or the contents alone, or conjointly on both.

No Policy will be considered *in force* until the Premium be actually paid.

Full particulars of the Risk to be undertaken are required to be given, and any deviation from the terms and tenor of the Policy, unless duly authorized by the Company and endorsed on the Policy, will render the Insurance void.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against Fire, on Buildings or Merchandize.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

O. C. Edmond, or J. A. Olding, *Hongkong.*
Blenkin, Rawson & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. Sparkes, *Singapore.*
A. Emerson, or R. S. Walker, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras*, or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

Established 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE Managers of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
"	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
"	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
"	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant Policies payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant Policies in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

JUST RECEIVED

EX *STRABO* and *JOHN BUNYAN*, and now on Sale at the undersigned,—

Per "STRABO:"

IRON RIM LOCKS.
MORTICE Do. with Mineral handles.
DOOR SPRINGS.
HAND SAWS, assorted sizes.
CURRY COMBS and BRUSHES.
SPRING BALANCES, from ¼ of a pound to 40 lbs.
LETTER PRESSES.
IRON SCREWS, assorted sizes.
Fresh OYSTERS, CLAMS, and LOBSTERS.
PRESERVED FRUITS.
LOAF SUGAR.
Kennedy's COLD WATER BISCUITS.
FIGS in Drums.
BLANK BOOKS OF EXCHANGE.
30-hour Mantle TIME-PIECES.
FRENCH LOUNGES in Crimson Plush and Horse-hair Cloth.
Patent ROCKING CHAIRS in Do. and Do.
Do. CASTOR Do. in Do. and Do.
Do. NURSE Do. in Do. and Do.
Tête a Tête COUCHES in Do. and Do.
SCOLLOP Do. in Hair-cloth.

"Per JOHN BUNYAN:"

OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds from *Crosse & Blackwell's.*
SILK UMBRELLAS with Ivory-handles.
Ivory NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES.
Camphor and Chalk TOOTH POWDER.
Badger-hair SHAVING BRUSHES.
Rowland's GENUINE MACCASSAR OIL.
SPONGES, assorted sizes.
ADMIRALTY CHARTS of the East Coast of China.

H. FOGG & Co.'s

Shanghae, 14th August, 1852.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A Lot of CEDAR-WOOD, expressly ordered for House and Furniture work;

ALSO,

50,000 feet Singapore HARD-WOOD of the best quality.

R. MEREDITH.

Shanghae, 13th July, 1852.

FOR SALE.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER, AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs most respectfully to inform the Residents of Shanghai, that he intends to close his STORES for a few days until further notice.

N.B.—Families will be supplied with BREAD and BISCUITS as usual.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 4th November, 1852.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A few Sets of American GRATES for burning Anthracite Coal. Prices from Drs. 14 to Drs. 29, with all Fixtures.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 4th November, 1852.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

GREAT EXHIBITION

OF THE

INDUSTRY OF THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND

AT THE

ROYAL CLAN TARTAN WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to offer the undermentioned fine assortment of WINTER GOODS suitable for the approaching Season. These Goods have been carefully selected from the celebrated and well known firm of Donald McDougal, to whom several prizes were awarded at the Exhibition, and are assorted in quality and patterns to suit purchasers. All the TWEEDS and TARTANS, &c., are of the *newest fashion*, and will be disposed of at a *small profit.*—

Black & Blue Tweeds; Scotch Tweeds; Black and White Merino; Fancy and Checked Merino; Tartans; Tartan Vest Pieces; Tartan Plaids; Tartan Shawls; Royal and Glengarry Wrappers; Gentlemen's Plaids; Royal Dresses; White and Coloured Shetland Shawls; Youth's Blue and White Hose; Ladies' White Hose; Gentlemen's Blue, White, and Woollen Foster Socks; White Ribbed Shetland Hose; Long Stockings; Ladies' Fine Lamb's Wool Hose; Men's Lamb's Wool, Cashmere, & Gauze Shirts; Gentlemen's Drawers & Cashmere Drawers; Youth's Cashmere Gloves; Men's Cashmere, Wool, Linen, & Cloth Gloves; Ladies' White Knitted Gloves; Gentlemen's Checked, Silk, and Fancy Tie Handkerchiefs; Black Satin Dress Stocks; Black Silk, Satin, and Silk Ties; Gentlemen's Black Watered Silk Ties; Tartan Merino Scarfs; Light and Dark Tweed Great Coats; Tweed Highland Cloaks; Gentlemen's Sanquhar & Drawers Shirts; Blue Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Drab Kilmarnock Bonnets; Do. do. do., (Trimmed); Blue Silk Lined and White Lined Kilmarnock Bonnets; Tweed Caps; Shetland Comforters and Cuffs; Brown Shetland Mitts and Gloves; White and Grey Shetland Gloves; Brown Gloves; Drab and Cashmere Knitted Gloves; Drab Wool and Ringwood do.; Black and White Wool do.; Girls' Vienna do.; and Ladies' Dark Cashmere do.; Grey Shetland and Shetland Socks; Superfine, Brown, Marled and White Shetland do.; Black and White do. do.; Mottled Merino do.; Sheet & Fine Wool do.; Dark-Grey Ribbed do.; Lamb's Wool Blue do.; Dark-Grey and Fancy do.; Plain Brown and Vecuna do.; Men's Lamb's Wool and Fancy do.; Ribbed and Fancy Wool do.; Stout do.; Heather & Sanquhar Garlock do.; Heather and Tartan Hose; Fancy Shetland Cravats; Night Caps; Broad Blue Trimmed Bonnets; Men's Long Ribbed Hose; Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

Ex *ABERGELDIE.*

Fine Clasp Nails; Flat Points; Clout & Scupper Nails; Copper and Iron Tacks; Whitehouse's Best Iron Hooks and Hinges; Copper Bell Wire; Brass Screws; Nettlefold's Screws; Patent Cast Butts; Young's Patent Mortice, Carpenter's Hall Door, Brass Cupboard Large, Chest and Desk, Carpenter's Patent 3 Bolt Wire Locks; Police Handcuffs; Thick Pinned Brass Pad; Bramah's and Barron's Brass Pad Locks; Bell's Turned Edges Wire Clappers and Lacquered; Brass Cupboard, Chest and Desk small Locks; Ward Tumbler Brass Pad; Rim Locks Patent Spindles; Screw Handle Ship Scrapers; Step and Odd Ward; Spring Double Staple Brass Strikers; Brass Hooks; Brass Head Screws; Porcelain Finger Plates; Driving, Sender, Pillar and Mortice Cranks; Carriages; Bell Springs to Suit; Purchase Cranks; Bell Slides; Levers; Outside Quadrant Pulls; Sunk Pulls; Copper Boat Nails, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Ex *OXNARD*, from Manila.

A very Superior Invoice of Patent Manila Rope, from 4½ to 1 Inch; Manila Coffee and Chocolate.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW ON SALE

SHOT of assorted numbers, at Drs. 2.25 per Bag; Best Sporting Gunpowder, at 50 cents per Canister; Eley's Improved Patent Royal Shot Cartridges assorted gage and number, at Drs. 1.75 per 6 doz.; A few Kegs of Superior Butter; Haxhall Flour in Barrel; Bloom Raisins in Half-Boxes; Zante Currant in Jars; Graham's Water and Soda Crackers; Fine assorted Reading Biscuits; Superior Highland Whiskey; Old Jamaica Rum, three-years in Bottle. Port and Sherry; Ale and Beer assorted Brands; Old Tom; and Genuine Hollands Gin; Real Curry Powder; Chutney; and Cayenne Pepper; Also a large variety of Sundry Goods.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, October 7th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*

BASS' BEER in Hhds.
by
RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned a few dozens of excellent WHISKEY for Making Toddy, ex *Lockett*, Price Drs. 9 per dozen.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 4th November, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

Soda-Water,	75 Cents	per dozen.
Lemonade,	1 Dollar	Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled ALE and STOUT from Henry Tatham & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 18th October, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, Allsopp's PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from Phelps & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE,

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by Broadwood, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES, of the Ship *LOCKETT*, will not be responsible for DEBTS, contracted by the CREW.

Shanghai, 25th October 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the American Ship *ASTORIA*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of said vessel.

Shanghai, July 30th, 1852.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,

SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

R. MEREDITH,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

SILK!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE MOST EXTENSIVE SELECTION EVER KNOWN IN SHANGHAE.

茂通號

"MAE-TANG-HAOU,"

How Kah-pang Pêh-siu, West Side.

HAS constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woo-sein*, consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE-CLOTHS, SETTEES, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, FIGURED SATINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SARCENETS, PRINTED PONGEES, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design, to order if required.

Orders taken for FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

WANG-TSAE-DONG.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

Monsieur LEFEVRE,

PAINTER & DECORATOR OF HOUSES,

DESIRES to apprize the public that he is ready to undertake business on reasonable terms, and hopes by diligent attention to his patrons to merit their orders and give every satisfaction.

SCENE PAINTING, GILDING, and any ornamental work undertaken. References to Mr. P. F. RICHARDS will be promptly attended to.

Shanghai, 15th October, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

WHITAKER & PERT,

SAIL-MAKERS;

BEG to announce that they have joined partnership and intend to carry on the business of SAIL-MAKERS on board the Hulk *WILLIAM THE IVth.* Any order for making New or Repairing Sails, will be promptly attended to, and executed on the most reasonable terms.

Hulk *William the IVth*,
Shanghae, 1st October, 1852.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AARON HAIGHT PALMER,

Counsellor of the
Supreme Court of the United States, Director.

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. Snethen, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

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PUBLICATIONS ON HAND,

REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, Second Edition, by Walter Macfarlane, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address-Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, November 6, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Aug. 24.	Manila,	Sept. 20.
Madras,	Sept. 7.	Sydney,	Sept. 4.
Bombay,	Sept. 16.	New Zealand,	June 25.
Calcutta,	Sept. 18.	Amoy,	Oct. 19.
Colombo,	Sept. 22.	Hongkong,	Oct. 16.
Galle,	Sept. 23.	Ningpo,	Oct. 28.
Penang,	Sept. 29.	New York,	Aug. 10.
Singapore,	Oct. 2.	Boston,	Aug. 7.
Batavia,	Sept. 21.	San Francisco,	Aug. 30.

Errata.—In our last issue, 3rd page, 5th column, Export Cargoes *read* Vessels Departed from Woosung.

No. 21.

NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, October 30th, 1852.

The annexed Official Communication of His Excellency Woo, Taoutae, addressed to H.B.M.'s Consul respecting the mode of giving, and paying in duty receipts, at the Government Bankers and Custom-house; is sent round for general information. It will be perceived that the Superintendent of Customs has given orders to the Banking-houses to make entries in the receipts specifying the nature of the payment, whether for Import or Export duties or for Tonnage dues, and further describing the particular goods or produce for which such sums are paid; and these will only be received at the Custom-house for the clearance of *the goods or ships so specified.*

The right of the Custom-house to receive money only for payment of duties on goods or ships clearly specified; and to give through their Bankers an acknowledgement or receipt for the same, with all the details necessary to enable the Custom-house Officer to identify the duties paid, with the goods or ships cleared; and to refuse *to receive these receipts in payment of any other claims or goods*, does not appear to admit of any question;—but as a different custom has heretofore prevailed, H. M.'s Consul represented to His Excellency the Taoutae, the necessity of giving some previous notice of the change of system contemplated; and in reply the Taoutae has intimated that from *the 8th November* only the rule will be in force.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, *Consul.*

To The British Community,
Shanghae.

Woo, *Intendant of the Soo-sung-tae circuit, Superintendant of the Keangnan Customs &c. &c. &c., hereby makes a communication.*

Merchant Vessels of every country which arrive at this Port with goods must pay tonnage dues, and the duties on goods, in full, before they are allowed to leave the port; and this Custom-house has established Banking-houses (Yin-haou) which are empowered to receive the duties from the Merchants and grant receipts serving as proof of payment, and on presentation of which by the Merchants at this Custom-house a port clearance is issued authorizing the vessel to leave the port. Orders have been given to the Banking-houses to make entries in the receipts specifying the nature of the payment, whether for import duties, for export duties, or for tonnage dues, for Black or Green Tea or Silk; in order that examination may be made upon such data. This is on record.

I now find that when Merchants apply for Port Clearances, although in the Banker's receipts sent in specific entries are made, there is a great discrepancy between them and the import and export duties of the vessels in question as given in their reports: sometimes receipts for import duties are used in payment of export duties or tonnage dues; sometimes receipts for duties on black and green tea are used in payment of the duties on silk; and sometimes receipts for duties on tea and silk are used in payment of import duties and tonnage dues. It is but too probable that under such circumstances evasion of duties by substitutions take place. I have written to the Consuls of different nations to take measures with reference to this subject; and have now to give you this communication to request that you will transmit orders to the Merchants, that when they apply for the Port clearance, they must ascertain the correspondence between the duties for which the vessel is liable, and the Banker's receipts for import and for export duties, for duties on silk and on tea, and for the tonnage dues; when on presentation of the receipts at this Office the Port Clearance will be granted, and the shortest detention obviated. If they do not in the first instance ascertain this correspondence, but make a confused use of receipts for duties on exported tea and silk, for import duties or tonnage dues, I will on discovery of such fact withhold the Port Clearance, at the same time requesting you by a communication to make a strict investigation as to whether the vessel in question has smuggled tea or silk on board or not, and to deal with the case in accordance with the regulations in order to put a stop to evasion of duties by substitutions, and ensure uniformity. This is most important. I have further to request that you will be pleased to give me a communication in reply.

—A necessary communication.

23rd October, 1852.

To Alcock, *H. B. M.'s Consul for Shanghae.*

True Translation,
(Signed) Thomas Taylor Meadows,
Consular Interpreter.

True Copy,
W. Fittock.

No. 22.

NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 4th November, 1852.

In reference to the Notification of the 30th ultimo respecting the mode of giving receipts for duties paid into the Government Bankers; it having been represented to H. M.'s Consul that some of the Duty receipts already issued might still remain in the hands of Merchants on the 8th inst., it has been arranged with His Excellency the Taoutae that all parties holding such Duty Chops shall present them at the Government Bankers *before the 8th of this month,* that the same may be endorsed for further use. But it is to be distinctly understood that the Import receipts will only be available for the payment of duties on Import Goods, and the Export receipts in like manner for export produce.

H. M.'s Consul has also received an Official Communication from the Superintendent of Customs respecting certain alleged abuses in making claims for Draw-back on goods for Re-exportation, and in the reporting of Damaged goods. An extract is annexed for the information of all concerned, by which it will be seen H. E. requires in future, when draw-backs are required for goods to be re-exported abroad, that the particulars shall first be communicated to the Consul, by whom after verification with the Import Manifest, it will be forwarded to the Custom-house that the Goods may be inspected, and a note or pass issued, if found to correspond. On the transmission by the Consul of this note the draw-back pass will be granted. It is expressly stipulated that all goods reported in the Import Manifests, shall pay the legal duties; the abuse to which the Superintendent of Custom refers, consisting in the practice of entering goods "to be re-exported" as a gronnd of exemption from any payment in the first instance; for which there is no authority in the Treaties or Trade Regulations.

In reference to a reduction of duties on Damaged goods it is required that *early report* with particulars of goods should be made to the Custom-house, when an officer will be deputed to inspect them; and on affidavit of the price at which they are subsequently sold being made by the Consignee and transmitted by the Consul, the customary reduction will be allowed.

As in the matter of drawback on goods *Re-exported to Foreign Countries,* the facilities secured to the Merchant are derived from a concession obtained from the Chinese Authorities on the spot, for which no provision has been made in the Treaties; the Superintendant of Customs not only has a perfect right to take care it is not converted into a means of defrauding the Revenue; but it especially behoves Merchants to give no legitimate ground for revoking privileges, affording nearly all the advantages of a bonded warehouse.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, *Consul.*

To The British Community,
Shanghae.

Extract *of a communication from His Excellency* Woo, *Taoutae &c. &c. &c., to Mr. Consul* Alcock, *dated 30th September,* 1852.

"With respect to the granting of draw-back notes, in cases of import goods being found unsaleable and which are therefore sent back to the country from which they came, and not transported to one of the other four ports for sale, the circumstances should be reported to the Consul, and, after verification, by him to the Custom-house where after inspection of the goods a note, will be granted on presentation of which at the Consulate the Consul will communicate with me, and I will give the necessary draw-back note.

"Such goods as have paid duty here, and are reshipped and sent to Kwang-tung Amoy &c., should also be dealt with as agreed. The particulars should be communicated by the Consul to me, on which I will issue a certificate obviating a second payment of the duties at the other port to which the goods are sent. In such cases no applications shall be made for draw-back notes; which would lead to abuses.

"Imported goods must all pay the duties to which they are liable in the same manner; and no such entry as "to be re-exported" made in the manifest with the view of evading the duties.

"As to the reduction of duties on damaged import goods, in the cargoes of Merchant vessels entering the Port if there really are damaged articles they should at the time of discharge be reported to the Custom-house, on which I will depute a good officer to inspect them. The Merchant must afterwards present at the Consulate a statement of the price at which he has sold them and substantiate the same by oath, when he will be allowed to pay a reduced duty, in order to ensure uniformity and stop the course of abuses.

"I have addressed the Consuls of the other nations on the subject, and now annex a copy of my communication to them, besides which I have to request that you will notify the above to the Merchants."

(True Extract,)
W. Fittock.

The foregoing Notifications of H. B. M.'s Consul and Communications of *Woo,* Superintendent of the Imperial Customs at this Port, have been in circulation during the past week. The purpose of them as duly set forth in the latter, is to more effectually prevent smuggling. This is, therefore, in so far as it goes, a bonus to the fair trader. The only effectual method to arrive at this desirable object, however, is to keep an efficient staff of active, intelligent, and honest men to administrate the affairs of the Custom-house and to watch vigilantly the Imports and Exports daily as they arrive and depart; without this sedulous supervision of the every day business of the port, all other means of preventing smuggling will prove abortive—the plan proposed may act as a partial check, but it will do nothing more. We would therefore urge on the Chinese authorities the necessity of always keeping so full an attendance of properly constituted officers of the Imperial Customs, as should be sufficient to transact the business of the port with vigour and despatch; whereby the Commerce of the Port may be duly protected from any unfair advantages arising from the neglect and supineness of the Chinese officers of foreign Customs, and enable all to come into the market with equal prospects of a fair result to their commercial engagements. We are sure that the majority of the foreign community would rejoice at seeing so effectual a stop put to fraud on the Imperial revenue, as would deter any from again hazarding the experiment, we look therefore upon the above as a step in the right direction, but not likely to be efficient unless followed up in the way we have stated.

We learn from the Sydney *Shipping Gazette,* that the *City of Melbourne,* screw-steamer, was wrecked on King's Island, on the 7th August, during a heavy gale to the eastward; she was not expected to be got off again, but boats and men were sent to see if the Engines, &c., could be saved. All the crew and passengers (250 in number) were providentially saved.

The Races announced for Thursday last, have been unavoidably postponed; the list for the various entries filling in but one Race. We believe this is to be attributed, not to any falling off in the Racing spirit of that portion of the Community who take an interest in the sport, but to their being all busily engaged in a Race of a more important nature, one in which the Port and *Trade* of Shanghai is concerned, and in which we can back ourselves against all the world for a firm seat and a steady hand.

We hear that when time permits a Sky Meeting will be got up, for a few hours healthful recreation and amusement.

SHANGHAI REGATTA.

The attempt to get up a Regatta on a small scale, came off on Friday last (Oct. 29) with very praiseworthy success, and we congratulate the Secretary and all concerned on their creditable efforts to relieve, however slightly, the monotony of Shanghai Amusements.

Several sailing matches took place during the afternoon, and the crews of many of the ships in port contributed to the amusements of the day, by pulling some well contested races with the gallant crew of the *Lily,* in which the later gained a large share of victory and glory.

The course was from the Dock to a Boat moored about ¾ mile down the Reach, and back to the Umpire's boat. Three Races were pulled by Amateurs in the following order:—

I.—*The Celestial Cup*—For Gigs pulling 4 oars—For which the *Brunette, Rocket,* and *Maggie* started. This was a Capital Race to within a quarter of a mile of the Winning Boat, when the *Rocket* took a decided lead, and won easily.

II.—*The Presentation Cup*—For Wherries pulling double sculls. The following crack boats made their appearance, *Hazard, Edith,* and *May-flower.* Great was the excitement produced by this gallantly contested Race. At the turn the *Edith,* was a boat's length ahead; but half way up was caught by the *May-flower,* and a slight foul took place, which brought the *Hazard,* into most *hazardous* proximity to the leading boats. The *May-flower,* gaining the lead, maintained it, amidst shouts of encouragement from all sides and passed the Umpire's boat with a lead of two lengths. After a most determined struggle for the second place, it was gained by the *Hazard,* with nothing to spare.

III.—*The Ladies' Purse*—With 100 Dollars, for single scull Wherries. The following tiny crafts started, for this the most distinguished honour of the meeting—*Kate, Ye Fairie Queene, Sitz, Rushlight,* and *Moth.* A very pretty start; and a more even Race could scarcely be imagined. The *Kate,* led down the course, but the *Moth,* who *kept away* from the *Rushlight,* got the best in the turn, and with a clear lead on the way home, passed the winning boat first, the *Sitz,* and *Ye Fairie Queene,* making a dead heat for the second place.

The Races were now over and Three Cheers for the Regatta, and Three more for the Umpire whose duties we must not omit to mention were most admirably performed by Captain Sanderson, of H. M. B. *Lily,* closed the afternoon's amusement.

The following Memoir on the Trans-union and Tehuantepec route from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans is well worthy perusal. We are indebted for its transmission among other public documents, to Mr. Aaron Haight Palmer, counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States. Its importance both to the maritime and commercial interests of Great Britain and America, is of the most stupendous amount, and it will be well for our countrymen to ponder deeply the considerations that have induced the United States Legislature to favour its adoption in preference to the Panama and Nicaragua routes; the subject is so clearly and fully set forth in the pamphlet we are now about to transfer gradually to our columns, that we shall reserve any further observations for our closing remarks.

Memoir.—To the People of the United States:—The deep interest taken by the citizens of New Orleans in maintaining the rights of the Tehuantepec Company against the unexpected embarrassments interposed by the Mexican Government, rendered necessary a detailed explanation of the title under which this company holds its charter. The same considerations will justify an exposition of the commercial and political consequences to the people of the United States involved in the maintenance of that title, and the completion of the great improvement which the company has undertaken.

For this exposition no apology is needed. Every nation that has ever participated in the trade of Eastern Asia has thereby acquired prosperity and power. It was for centuries the object of merchants and monarchs to find a shorter route than that pursued by the navies of Tarshish or the fleets of Carthage. The continent of America scarcely consoled Columbus for the passage which it obstructed. Balboa esteemed the discovery of the South Sea a greater honor than the invasion of Peru; whilst Cortes quitted the empire and the treasures of the Aztecs to herald commerce on her pathway to the West. The trade of the South Seas has always appealed with irresistible influence to the ambition and to the avarice of man. Its extravagant anticipations have involved nations in war, their citizens in ruinous speculation, their statesmen in disgrace. Nothing except the want of concert amongst maritime nations, and of ability in the Governments of Central America, has prevented, long since, this thoroughfare of commerce from being thrown open to the world. But the wave of Anglo-Saxon progress, which has broken over a continent, now dashes against the last physical barrier which impedes its progress. Even this must yield to the combined resources of enterprise, science, and capital.

The national importance of such an enterprise is so well understood, that the United States has never been an indifferent spectator of any negotiation to bestow upon an European nation the right of transit across the Isthmus of Central America.

We will enumerate the principal works contemplated, or under construction, to effect the great object of an inter-oceanic connexion. In doing so, it will be proper to premise that, so far from intending to detract from the merit of the enterprising individuals who are conducting them, we look with the deepest interest upon their successful prosecution.

The Isthmus of Central America extends along a coast line of nearly two thousand miles. It affords several practicable lines of inter-oceanic connexion. We believe that each of these isthmian passes will command a trade adequate to justify its construction. The competition amongst them all will be necessary to the full development of their commercial advantages. It is plainly the interest of each to offer no impediment to the completion of others. Reciprocal opposition may retard the progress of all; whilst it cannot ultimately prevent the completion of any.

The principal connexions proposed between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans are as follows:

1. The Isthmus of Panama, by railroad;
2. The Isthmus of Nicaragua, by ship canal;
3. The Isthmus of Atrato, by ship canal;
4. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec, by railroad.

Other communications have been indicated as worthy of examination, which may be adopted as required by the wants of commerce.

The three most prominently before the public are those of Panama, Nicaragua, and Tehuantepec; the Government of the United States having recognised each of them as works of national importance by employing, at different times, its influence to secure for American citizens the exclusive right of constructing them.

The Panama railroad is, we are gratified to learn, progressing rapidly. The Lake of Nicaragua, with its tributary streams, will, it is said, furnish an abudant supply of water for a ship canal; whilst recent accounts from the Isthmus of Atrato present its claims as a suitable line for a ship canal. It is our purpose to show that, whilst these crossings will be sustained by a sufficient trade, and will supersede the present commercial voyages around the Capes of Horn and of Good Hope, they cannot establish a line of travel and mail transportation shorter than that at present employed by England in her intercourse with the eastern coast of Asia; and that the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is indispensable to secure that important commercial object to the United States. In this [illegible] of consideration, the various connexions referred to become parts of the same great enterprise, and their co-operation and completion is indispensable to its success.

The first improvements being adjacent will be considered together. They will be employed in conducting the commercial intercourse between the following countries:

1. The West Indies and Eastern Asia.
2. The Atlantic coast of South America and Eastern Asia.
3. The Atlantic coast of North America and the Pacific.
4. The North of Europe and the Pacific coast of South America.

To these we might add the trade of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean and Asia, if those countries shall prefer the Central America route to the Isthmus of Suez, or to doubling the Cape of Good Hope.

We do not choose for the mere display of statistics to burden our pages with the detailed or aggregate value of the trade referred to. We believe that the announcement of the several countries interested in the crossing referred to will demonstrate the necessity and the justification of their construction.

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec is situated from 1,500 to 2,000 miles by coast line northwest of the Atrato, Panama, and Nicaragua improvements. It is not, therefore, a rival or competitor for the commerce to which we have referred. A recent survey of this isthmus has shown a depth of water in the the terminal ports amply sufficient for steamers of any class. It has demonstrated likewise the entire practicability of a railroad location with maximum grades of sixty feet per mile, and curvatures with a radius of not less than eleven hundred feet. It is believed, also, that the supply of water is abundant upon the summit level for a ship canal, and that the ports into which this canal would descharge would afford safe harborage and abundant depth of water for any shipping. We must refer the reader to standard and impartial discriptions for the fertility of the soil of Tehuantepec, the salubrity of its climate, the varied products of its fields, and the tropical glories of its forests.

We cannot express our position more forcibly or fortify it better than by adopting the following extracts from a letter of Lieutenant Maury to the Hon. Mr. Rockwell, chairman of a select committee upon certain routes for a railroad and canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

(To be continued.)

Ready Wit.—"Why don't you wheel that barrow of coals, Ned?" said a learned miner to one of his sons. "It is not a very hard job; there is an inclined plane to relieve you." "Ah," replied Ned, who had more relish for wit than work, "the plane may be inclined, but hang me if I am."—*Boston Chronotype.*

The United States and Borneo.—In the American Senate, on the 23d of June, a commercial treaty with the Sultan of Borneo, negotiated by Mr. Balestier, late special agent to the East Indies, was confirmed.

Mission from Siam to France.—Monseigneur Pallegoix, member of the Congregation of Foreign Missions, has arrived at Paris from Siam, charged by the King of Siam with a friendly mission to the President of the Republic. When M. Pallegoix first went to Siam, there were only 1,500 Roman Catholics, and there are now upwards of 7,000. The number of priests composing his mission is fifteen, seven of them being natives.—*Duncan's Essays and Miscellanea.*

Bad Harvest.—The prospects of the harvest are beginning to awaken the most serious apprehensions. The state of the weather for some time past has been unpropitious in the extreme; heavy rains, violent winds and thunder-storms, have swept the island from end to end. In the south, the grain appears to have suffered severely, the fields being flooded, the full ears shaken out, and the wheat beginning to sprout. In the west, the constant wet has produced effects no less disastrous. The crop is described to have been more than ordinarily fine; a large quantity had been cut, and is still out, the weather not permitting it to be carried in; and that which was standing has been beaten down and the ears forced out. To increase the difficulties of the farmer, a sufficient supply of labour cannot be obtained, in consequence of the drainage of hands by emigration, and we hear of soldiers being employed on the harvest in lack of all other means of getting it in. Similar accounts reach us from the Continent, where the weather is represented to have been even more boisterous and damaging than it has been in England; so that to a short harvest at home we shall probably have to add the calamity of a deficient supply from abroad. This is especially unfortunate for Lord Derby. If he found it no easy matter under prosperous circumstances to defend the policy of restrictive duties, he is deprived of his last argument by a bad season, occurring, too, by an unlucky coincidence in the very first year of his administration. "If," says a contemporary, "one year of famine sufficed to blow the ports open, a year which, but for supplies from abroad, might be one of famine also, is not likely to have the effect of closing them."

We do not, however, anticipate, so far as supply is concerned, any calamitous results. The producers at home will, no doubt, suffer materially; but there the evil will probably terminate. Free trade has provided amply for the bread of the people.—*Home News.*

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—A horrible catastrophe has occurred on the Hudson river. The steamboat *Henry Clay,* after racing a considerable distance with another steamer (the *Armenia*) belonging to a rival line, caught fire amid-ships and was run on shore; and there being 300 or 400 passengers on board, a frightful scene of terror ensued. From 50 to 60 persons were either drowned or burnt, and the remainder saved their lives with difficulty. This calamity has excited the greatest sensation in New York. and the details of the occurrence exhibit a fearful disregard of human life on the part of American steam-boat proprietors. Some "indignation" meetings of the survivors and their friends have been held at New York.—*Ibid.*

JOTTINGS ON THE SCIENCE OF THE CHINESE.

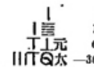
ARITHMETIC.

(Continued from No. 117.)

Considering the long period that the study of mathematics had been cultivated among the Chinese, one cannot feel surprised at their having attained a respectable proficiency in the use of numbers, while yet the science had scarcely obtained a footing in England; nor would it be unreasonable to expect a much higher stage of development than actual evidence goes to prove. From the days of Chow King downwards, every age had furnished its quota of professors, each for the time looked up to by their respective disciples as master of the science *par excellence;* but the extent of the various improvements on which they severally established their fame, merely amounted to matters of detail, while all paid homage to the *Kew chang,* in endeavouring to throw new light on its time-honoured formulæ, or as they would say, to restore it in some degree to its pristine lustre.

The close of the thirteenth century however, brings to our notice, an innovation on the long-prevalent monotony. At this period, we find a grand step made toward the theory of analysis, in the publication of the 立天元一 *Leih tien yuen yih,* "Setting up the celestial Monad," a new branch of arithmetic, which may with propriety be termed the Chinese algebra; as indeed the identity has been clearly seen and stated by native authors several centuries later, when the European algebra was introduced by the Roman Catholic missionaries. It is somewhat remarkable that we find this branch of science introduced almost contemporaneously by three different authors, living far apart, under different monarchies, and apparently unknown to each other. In their works, there is not the slightest reference to each other, and it is to be regretted that we have not some explicit detail of the circumstances which gave rise to their several productions. Each has treated the subject in a different manner, and seems to have concentrated his force on a part which is less dwelt on by the others. The first which appeared before the public was the work of Tsin Kew-chaou, alluded to above, in which the Monad as a symbol of an unknown quantity, is employed in the *Ta-yen;* but the illustration of its advantages there is so feeble, that were the name omitted, one might easily pass it by without observing a new germ in the calculus. The capabilities of the element however expand as he approaches the subject of Evolution, and we find him resolving equations of the 6th, 7th, 8th degrees and upwards, with the greatest freedom and simplicity imaginable. Passing over that for the present, we shall find in the work of the next author Le-yay Jin-king, some elementary details, better calculated to elucidate the theory. In the preface to the "Mirror of the mensuration of circles," he tells us that from his youth, he had given himself to the study of the 洞淵九容 *Tung yuen kew yung;* but as modern native authors seem quite at a loss to know what that can be, the information is of little practical value.

In the *Tien yuen yih,* unity is employed as the representative of an unknown number; this being combined with an extension of the theory of local value, in order to represent the successive powers of the Monad or unknown number. The Monad has the character 元 *Yuen* written by the side of it, to distinguish its place in the column. Immediately below the Monad is the place for the natural number, which is marked by the character 太 *Tae,* implying that it is the place of the 太極 *Tae keih,* or extreme limit. Immediately above the Monad is the square; next above is the cube; again above, the fourth power, and so on upwards *ad infinitum.* Thus the equation $x^3+15x^2+66x-360=0$ would be written—



1 Cube of Monad.
15 Square of Monad.
66 Monad.
—360 Natural number.

In the above it is seen that the cube, square, &c., are all indicated by their relative position with respect to *Tae,* the characters being used only to express the coefficients. In practise, the character *Yuen* is omitted when *Tae* is used; or if *Yuen* be used, *Tae* is omitted. It is not a little remarkable, that while it has been gravely asserted by most respectable authorities in Europe, that the Chinese are ignorant of the meaning of local value, we find here on the contrary, that they have pushed the principle to a degree of refinement unpractised in the west. It may be noticed too that instead of the old form of writing the equation used in Europe, $x^3+15x^2+66x=360$, the method invented by Hariot, of placing all the significant terms on one side, is precisely that used by the Chinese some five centuries earlier; and although in in itself but a variation in algebraical language, yet it is said by De Morgan to have been the foundation of most important branches of the science.* In Tsin's original work, positive and negative numbers are distinguished by the former being in red ink, and the latter in black; and this custom seems to have been in use long before his time, for we find Lew Hwuy referring to it in the sixth century. It is said to represent the bamboo tally numerals used in ancient times. Le-yay was the first to introduce the diagonal stroke drawn though the right hand figure, as above, which has been used ever since. The principle of the Tien-yuen as given by these writers consists in expressing a compound numerical quantity called the 寄左 *Ke tso,* containing the unknown number involved to any degree, which term shall be equal to a given natural number, called the 同數 *Tung soo,* or 又數 *Yew soo.* These two quantities being amalgamated, the resolution of the equation brings out the value of the Monad or unknown number. Multiplication by the Monad is accomplished by moving all the terms up one stage in the column; if by the square of the Monad, they are moved up two stages; for the cube, three stages, and so on. If any of the places from *Tae* upwards happen to be left blank, they are supplied by cyphers. Of course division is the inverse operation to the above, every term in the column being moved down a stage, two stages, three stages, &c., according to the power of the divisor; the place next below *Tae* is the square root of the Monad; next is the cube root; biquadrate root, &c. all follow in succession.† After the amalgamation of the two equivalents above mentioned, the designations which the various places in the column had retained during the operation, are all effaced, and the order of the series inverted, the lowest term in the column being moved to the top and vice versa; the upper term then becomes the 實 *Shih* or sum of all the others; if there is only one more term, it is called 法 *Fa* the divisor; if there are 2 more, the second is called 方 *Fang* or 從 *Tsung,* and the lower 隅 *Yu;* for any greater number of terms, the *Yu* always remains at the bottom, and the additional terms are placed between it and the *Fang,* with the name of 廉 *Leen,* according to their number beginning from *Fang,* as 1st *leen,* 2nd *leen,* &c.

Having the various terms thus arranged, the unknown number is then released, by a simple process called by Tsin 玲瓏開方 *Ling lung kae fang* "Harmoniously alternating Evolution" the knowledge of which in Europe, is of very recent date. One example taken from a great number in Tsin's work, will best illustrate this. It is required to extract the root of $-x_4+1534464x_2-526727677600$, or to find the value of x.

720 商 *Shang.* Value of x, the Monad.
—526727577600 實 *Shih.*
—14940217600
—14940217600
0 方 *Fang.*
731124800
776249600
747010880
1534464 廉上 *Shang leen.*
1044464
64464
—1405533
—1461936
0 廉下 *Hea leen.*
—700
—1400
—2100
—2800
—2820
—1 隅 *Yu.*
—1

In the above example, the several terms are set down with the Chinese names *Shih, Fang,* &c. against them, the units in each being 2 places more to the left than in the term above it, because there is found to be 3 figures in the root. The first figure of the root being 7, is set down at the top. The *Yu*—1 is then multiplied by this 7, and the product added to the *Hea leen* 0, regard being had to the place in the column, which gives—700; the *Hea leen*—700 it then multiplied by 7, the product being added to the *Shang leen* 1534464, still preserving the same place in the column, gives 1044464; again this is multiplied by 7, and the product added to the *Fang* 0, gives 731124800; this multiplied by 7 and the product combined with the *Shih,* leaves—14940217600, &c. The second figure in the root being found to be 2, the same process is repeated, moving all the terms to the right 1, 2, 3, &c. places.

In this operation, the reader will at once detect the famous theorem of Mr. Horner, "for solving Equations of all orders," first published in 1819; of which De Morgan says, that it is a "method which must place its author among those valuable inventors, who find out simple adaptations which have been overlooked by their predecessors,"—from such a source, no mean commendation. It appears some have thought proper to dispute the right of Horner to the invention, and it will perhaps be an unexpected occurrence to our European friends, to find a third competitor coming forward from the celestial empire, with a very fair chance of being able to establish his claim to priority. However this cannot detract in any degree from the merit of Horner, whose right is doubtless well grounded. In the above example, the numbers which are added to the several terms are not set down, but merely the successive results with a line between; in the original, where a negative number is combined with a positive, or a positive with a negative, these are both set down; but as the rationale of the process will be quite clear to any one who is familiar with Horner's Method, the extra numbers are omitted here, to avoid prolixity. The original is accompanied with very minute letterpress description of every step in the process.

We give for the sake of comparison, the same sum worked out according to Horner's directions.

```
—1      0     1534464                0 526727577600(720
     —700  —490000   731124800  511787360000
     —700  ———————   45124800   ————————————
   ——————  1044464  ——————————   14940217600;
    —1400  —980000  776249600;   14940217600
     —700  ————————— —29238720   ════════════
   ——————    64464  ——————————
    —2100—1470000   747010880
     —700  ———————
   ——————— —1405536;
   —2800;   —56400
      —20  ———————
   ——————— —1461936
    —2820
```

Although Tain is the first author in which we find this rule fully developped with regard to compound equations, yet it should be observed that Yang Hwuy a contemporary writer, in his analysis of the *Kew chang,* gives precisely similar rules, though unaccompanied with examples, for the extraction of the square and cube roots, called 增乘方 *Tsang ching fang* "Accumulating Involution;" these are quoted from one 賈憲 Kea Heen.

At the beginning, of the work of 朱世傑 Choo She-kee, the third author above alluded to, the following table of the "Ratio of the *Leens* in the involution of numbers, up to the 8th power," is given; not as anything new however, for it is denominated the "*ancient method;*" but at what time it was first discovered, we have no sufficient data to determine:—

1 Original sum.
1 1 Factors.
1 2 1 Square.
1 3 3 1 Cube.
1 4 6 4 1 Biquadrate.
1 5 10 10 5 1 5th power.
1 6 15 20 15 6 1 6th power.
1 7 21 35 35 21 7 1 7th power.
1 8 28 56 70 56 28 8 1 8th power.

A slight examination will enable any one to understand the mechanical structure of this table, which it is clear might be carried to an unlimited extent. Having already attained such a dexterity in dealing with the higher powers, the transition from this to Horner's Method was an easy and almost natural consequence.

(To be continued.)

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* "On the study and difficulties of Mathematics," by Professor De Morgan, p. 12.

† For the sake of simplicity, 1 is assumed as the coefficient of these several powers, but it is obvious the principle is the same, if any other numbers be used.

(Continued from No. 114.)

THE following is an abridgment of a curious Latin Manuscript entitled AGREEMENT OF THE CHRONOLOGY of the Chinese Annals, with the *Epocha* of Ancient History, &c., [illegible] annexed to the *History of the Conquest of China by the Manchu Tartars,* dating from the Universal Deluge until the Birth of the SAVIOUR of the World. The dates as will be perceived extend far higher than those of our version of the Bible, and approach more nearly to those of the Jewish computation. It will be useful to compare with other chronological tables extant, amongst which there is such a diversity of dates:—

Years before J. C.

KING-TI, 96th Emperor of China, and 4th of the 5th Dynasty, ... 156

He caused many large buildings to be constructed in a pleasant valley, where old men and poor incurables were received and nourished according to their condition. The Tartars were generally driven back, and the people were abundantly relieved during a dreadful famine that lasted many years. History describes many means resorted to in order to destroy the locusts and caterpillars, one of the most effective of which was by lighting large fires during the night, wherever this dreadful scourge was felt.

The heir apparent playing at chess with the son of the Prince of Ou, who was not politic enough to allow him to win, threw the chess-board at the head of his conqueror; and unhappily the blow proved mortal. Hereupon the Prince of Ou revolted, and induced many discontented persons to join him in his rebellion. As they were clamorous against the first minister Tchao-tsou, the Emperor was weak enough to sacrifice him to their fury; but this cowardly compliance only rendered the rebels more exacting and insolent. It became necessary to order the forces of the Imperial Banners against them, who crushed the mutineers. The want of firmness in the Monarch encouraged many intrigues at Court, which caused this good Prince much grief. He deposed one Empress, and changed the nomination he had made of an heir to the throne.

Alexander Bala takes the title of King of Syria, in the 160th year of the era of the Seleucidæ,
JONATHAN, the High-Priest is honored with the friendship and brotherly kindness of the King of Syria, ... 153
Cato, the Ancient dies ....
Perhaps the only stain on this noble minded man is that he persecuted the great Scipio. 149
Third Punic War begun, ...
JONATHAN burns Azotus and the Temple of Dagon, ... 148
Ptolemy Philopater, King of Egypt enters into Syria; the head of Alexander Bala is brought to him, and he dies only a few months afterwards, ... 147
Demetrius-Nicator, King of Syria, ...
Ptolemy Phiscon, King of Egypt, ...
Carthage ruined by the second Scipio the African, and Africa reduced to a Roman Province, 146
Corinth taken and burnt by Mummius, ...
Achaia reduced to a Roman Province, ...
JUDEA is solemnly freed from tribute by Demetrius-Nicator, in the 170th year of the era of the Seleucidæ, ... 143

At this period the Asmonean Dynasty assumes Sovereignty in the person of the High-Priest Simon.

VOU-TI, 97th Emperor of China, and 5th of the 5th Dynasty, ... 140

This is a very glorious reign in Chinese annals. Tartary was several times invaded, where several Generals penetrated for a thousand leagues, without being able to bring the Tartars to one decisive battle. The Kingdoms of Corea, Nan-hwuy, Tung-hwuy, and Ming-hwuy were reduced to Provinces, and some of the Savage Kings of the West were made tributary to the Emperor. Nevertheless, notwithstanding or perhaps in consequence of so many conquests, historians remark that the dilapidated state of the finances compelled the Monarch to sell appointments in several districts.

Amongst the men of genius that Vou-ti continually attracted to his court, was a celebrated philosopher named Tong-tchoo. "*I will put your talents to the proof,*" said the Emperor one day to him. "*There is my brother Yih-wang, of a haughty and cruel disposition, endeavour to reform his manners and polish him.*" Tong-tchoo accepted the commission; he set to work, and his experience and skill succeeded admirably: Yih-wang appeared in the eyes of the whole court an accomplished Prince. The Philosopher requested to take his leave; the Emperor demanded wherefore? and Tong-tchoo replied in the following terms:—"*The Court Mylord, is a wood full of crooked trees, your Majesty might give me some to cultivate that all my efforts would* [illegible] *reclaim. Now a single failure would at once cause me to lose your esteem.*"

The support of so many learned men, for whom the Emperor was in the habit of entertaining much esteem, did not nevertheless prevent his being abused by many new impostors, flatterers of men of genius. These cheats promised the Monarch a life free from all maladies and even an exemption from death, if he would but condescend to drink a divine beverage that they had the audacity to offer him. Vou-ti credulous to excess, had already taken the cup in his hand, when his Prime Minister snatched it from him and drank the contents at a single draught. The Emperor in a towering rage, threatened this great Mandarin that he should be put to death amidst the most lingering torments; "*As you will,*" replied the Minister, "*this wonderful draught will enable me to survive all your punishments; and if it does not, learn at least by my death that these impostors only deceive your Majesty.*" These words restored the Monarch to himself; and he gave leave to the Criminal Tribunal to pursue these impostors without mercy. At the close of his life the Emperor returned to these delusions. They rendered the Heir to the throne hateful to him. He wished to have him seized; and the Prince compelled to take flight, at length hung himself in despair. The Emperor felt this loss very keenly and lamented deeply at having shortened his days.

Antiochus Sydetes, King of Syria, ... 139
JOHN HIRCANUS, Prince of the Jews after his Father Simon, ... 135
Numantia in Spain taken by the second Scipio the African, ... 133
The Conspiracy of the Gracchi smothered at Rome, ...
Antiochus Sydetes killed in fighting against the Parthians; and his brother Demetrius-Nicator set at liberty, ... 129
Hipparchus observes the Vernal Equinox, in the 50th year of the 3rd callipic period, on the 23d March in the afternoon, ... 128
Demetrius-Nicator killed by his wife Cleopatra, who was jealous of the attachment of that Prince for Rhodoguna daughter of the King of the Parthians, ... 125
Antiochus Gryphus, King of Syria, ... 124
Domitius Enobarbus conquers the Gauls, Allobroges, and Auvergnois, ... 122
Narbonne is founded, ... 118
Ptolemy Lathurus, King of Egypt, ... 117
Antiochus of Cyrica, King of Syria, ... 113
The Cimbri beat the Consul Carbonus, ...
The Romans war against Jugurtha, King of Numidia, ... 111
Cicero and *Pompey* are born 106
Jugurtha is delivered up to the Romans, ... 105
Eight Thousand Romans and their allies defeated by the Cimbri near to Orange, ...
ARISTOBULUS, son of John Hircanus, King of the Jews, ... 104
ALEXANDER JANNÆUS, King of the Jews, after his brother Aristobulus, ... 103
Marius defeats the Teutones and the Ambrones near to Aix, ... 102
Catullus and *Marius* exterminate the Cimbri near to Verceil, ... 101
Seleucus, son of Gryphus, King of Syria, ... 93
Antiochus, the pious, King of Syria, ... 92
Nicomedes Epiphanes, King of Bythinia, ...
Sertorius signalizes himself against the Marsians, ... 90
Mithridates, King of Pontus, gets possession of a part of Asia and of Greece, ... 88
Marius and *Cinna* order a horrible proscription, ... 87
Plotius, a Gaul, first Master of Rhetoric at Rome, ...
TCHAO-TI, 98th Emperor of China, and 6th of 5st Dynasty, ... 86

This Prince was placed on the throne at nine years of age; but the amiability of his disposition, his precocious intellect, and the talents of the Regent Ho-koan, gave promise to the Chinese of a happy reign. This however was not to be. Leou-tan Prince of Yuen, at first caused a report to be spread that Tchao-ti was but an adopted son, and a great many malcontents joined that rebel, as soon as he raised the standard of revolt. In order to arrest its progress, the President of the Criminal Tribunal employed some of the body-guards to join Leou-tan as deserters. They were commissioned to insinuate themselves into his good graces, so that they might take advantage of the first opportunity to seize his person. This opportunity soon presented itself: Leou-tan was arrested at a hunting party, and carried off to the Court. As the revolt was put down at this time, Leou-tan was only detained a few months in prison. The rebel took a new oath, and was released.

Two or three years after this an impostor appeared who gave himself out for the hereditary Prince, or the eldest brother of Tchao-ti. As soon as his faction was well established he came boldly to the gates of the Palace, and demanded the crown. The ministers, the grandees, and the Emperor knew not how to act, owing to the resemblance of this impostor to the Prince whose name he had assumed. But the terrible President of the Tribunal of Crimes, came to their assistance without regarding the representations of much people, he had the impostor seized and put in chains on the spot. *If he is a cheat,* said he, *he cannot be put in fetters too quickly; and if he is the Prince heir, he no less deserves death, for having shortened the life of his Father by his obstinate concealment.* The impostor was struck dumb by this sentence. He at once discovered the whole intrigue, and on the following day he and his principal accomplices were cut to pieces.

A horrible conspiracy followed very quickly upon the last intrigue. The Prince Leou-tan had gained the affections of Chao-tsan, sister of the Emperor, and this Princess was highly esteemed. They agreed to marry, after they had deposed Chao-ti. The day was nigh that they had determined to seize the palace, when the father of one of the conspirators went to the Regent and revealed to him the whole plot. Leou-tan and the Princess were ordered to strangle themselves, and the guilty parties were all proportionably punished.

These storms happily averted, people were in expectation of seeing the Emperor employ his talents in wisely governing the Empire. But he suddenly died at twenty-two years of age. As he left no son, and had not even named a successor, the Ministers agreed to undertake the responsibility. Unfortunately they made so ill a choice, that it was determined by common consent to do all that was possible to set it aside. The Empress, widow of Vou-ti, was held in high consideration throughout the empire: and she was entreated to use her authority to break up the election that had been made. She consented and replaced the deposed monarch by his grandson a young man aged eighteen, the only son of Ouei the hereditary Prince who had killed himself.

Sylla takes the City of Athens, ... 85
Sylla makes peace with Mithridates, ... 84
The brave Sertorius retires into Spain, ... 83
Sylla orders a dreadful proscription at Rome, ... 82
Sylla, Roman Dictator, ... 81
ALEXANDRA the Queen, widow of Alexander Jannæus, reigns over the Jews, ... 77

(To be continued.)

FIGHT WITH PIRATES.

Per "Minna."—*Latest from Canton.*—Private intelligence has been received that on Sunday, 17th ulto., (it is supposed, as the letter is undated,) that a shooting party of four European gentlemen returning in a fast-boat from the Bogue, were attacked near the forts by a ladrone boat, and were compelled to fight. The gentlemen killed eight of the villains, and escaped with only one native servant killed and one gentleman slightly wounded. The ladrone boat exhibited a sad spectacle of slaughter, and stinkpots mingled with the effects of the fray. This audacious affair has necessarily caused much excitement in the South.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years, A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack,* and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) Wm. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald,* New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,
Asthma,
Bilious Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,
Bowel Complaints,
Colics,
Constipation of the Bowels,
Consumption,
Debility,
Dropsy,
Dysentery,
Erysipelas,
Female Irregularities,
Fevers of all kinds,
Fits,
Gout,
Head-ache,
Indigestion,
Inflammation,
Jaundice,
Liver Complaints,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Retention of Urine,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Sore Throats,
Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms,
Tic Douloureux,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Venereal affections,
Worms of all kinds,
Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct. 31	Brenda	A. schr	299	Allen	San Francisco	Aug.—	Ballast	Russell and Co.
Nov. 1	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Oct. 17	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.
" 5	Minna	A. schr	299	Potter	Hongkong	Oct. —	Opium	Russell and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct. 31	Aurora	B. ship	375	Cowie	Port Phillip	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale and Co.
Nov. 1	Tartar	A. ship	575	Goodwin	New York	Tea, &c.	Smith, King and Co.
" 1	Berenice	B. bark	332	Cundy	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Watson and Co.
" 2	Sea Witch	B. ship	336	Heaton	London	Tea, &c.	Lindsay and Co.
" 3	Whampoa	B. bark	376	Geale	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 3	Menzies	B. ship	449	Branthwaite	Bristol	Tea, &c.	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
" 3	Kate Hayes	A. ship	750	Mauran	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
" 3	Antelope	A. ship	507	Crossby	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
" 3	Lily	H M B		Sanderson	Cruize		
" 3	Success	B. ship	333	Pipon	London	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves and Co.
" 3	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	650	Jamieson	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.
" 4	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood,* Messrs. S. Mooshee, S. Reuben, F. Goolamhussen, C. Bomanjee, Mr. and Mrs. Hogg and child, W, Neilson, jr., D. J. Crossley, L. Saurnan, F. S. Fiske, J. Searth, M. Renlock, Lee Kip Taze, and deck passengers, D. L. Fernandez, Pedro Fernandez, and Kee Cheng.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Acis	694	Oct. 22	B. schr	114	Santeur	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Ala	234	Sep. 5	A. bark	460	Remmington	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Androklos	3	Aug. 15	D. bark	355	Bruhn	J. McDonald.	London	Early
Argonaut	245	Oct. 11	A. ship	573	Nott	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early.
Astoria	220	July 27	A. ship	535	Leeland	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
Audubon	249	Oct. 25	A. ship	531	Whiting	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Brenda	250	Oct. 31	A. schr	299	Allen	Russell and Co.		
Dewan			B. schr	118	Turnbull	Order.	At Woosung	
Duilius	689	Oct. 13	B. ship	328	Maxton	Shaw, Bland and Co.	—	
Glenlyon			B. bark	348	Robinson	P. & D.N. Camajee & Co.	At Woosung	
Horsburgh	244	Oct. 10	A. ship	540	Crocker	Order.		
John Bartlett	657	July 11	B. bark	385	Perkins	Russell and Co.	London	Early
Kremlin	248	Oct. 23	A. bark	469	Evans	Bull, Nye ann Co.	New York	Early
Lockett	693	Oct. 16	B. ship	576	Valentine	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Mencius	690	Oct. 15	B. ship	509	Penrice	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Minna	251	Nov. 5	A. schr	299	Potter	Russell and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Neptuno	8	Aug. 1	Sp. bg.	200	Cucullo	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Nestorian	230	Aug. 21	A. ship	697	Blish	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
Pieladés	5	Sep. 24	Du. bq	424	Perry	Sykes, Schwabe and Co.	Amoy & Java	Soon
Rosamond	692	Oct. 14	B. ship	368	Gething	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
San Benito	9	Aug. 21	Sp. bg.	125	Domingues	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Sea Queen	696	Oct. 26	B. bark	415	Wood	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	London	Early
Shooting Star	247	Oct. 19	A. ship	903	Baker	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Time			B. schr	133	Chape	Thomas Lacy.	At Woosung	
Velocity		Aug. 23	Sia. bq.		Morrison	Order.		
White Squall	241	Oct. 3	A. ship	1118	Kennedy	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
William Hughes			A. brig	250	*Laid up*	J. Dewsnap.		
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down hulk	

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Clown	B. brig	152	D'Busiche[illegible]	[illegible] and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Masden	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Science	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell and Co.
Snipe	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
William	B. brig	1[illegible]0	*Hospital*	Dr. J. Irons.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, *lbs.*
Crystal Palace,	London	494	June 23	1,496,864	219,044	2,500	4,200	
Emily,	Liverpool	258	July 9	1,598,599	118,364	1,391		
Harriet Humble,	Liverpool	486	" 17	4,798,420	20,000	1,978		
Spinning Jenny,	London		" 27	2,960,830	554,400	1,258	500	
S. V. Given,	London	572	" 28	1,653,100	129,500		900	
Bon Accord,	London	380	Aug. 13	1,938,410	150,200	1,435	2,900	
Fanny Chapman,	Liverpool	293	" 14	2,666,995	22,600	1,136		
Mary Montague,	London	329	" 18	977,020	716,134	741	1,440	28,000

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 4th November, 1852.

The weather was very beautiful up to Tuesday, when a couple of wet days followed. On Sunday-night and Monday-morning dew and fog were very intense. The crops are now almost entirely housed in this vicinity, but we observed during a visit to the "Hills" at the commencement of the week, that there they were in many places still green and reaping had only commenced among the ripened fields. The appearance of the immense plains literally covered with grain, seen from an elevation, particularly in the magnificent weather usual at this season, is certainly a glorious sight, and gives an exalted idea of the riches of the valley of the Yang-tze-kiang.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

October.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1851	1852	Mean of 3 years
29	F.	30.29	30.28	30.16	66.0	68.5	N.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
30	S.	30.17	30.27	30.11	66.0	65.0	N.N.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.11
31	S.	30.17	30.26	30.08	67.5	65.5	E.N.E. to E.	N.E. to N.	0.00	0.00
November.										
1	M.	30.27	30.26	30.18	66.0	65.0	N.N.E. to E.N.E.	S.	0.00	0.12
2	Tu.	30.30	30.25	30.20	64.0	67.0	E. by N. to E.N.E.	S.	0.00	0.01
3	W.	30.28	30.25	30.16	63.5	61.5	E.	N.E.	0.06	0.10
4	Th.	30.24	30.24	30.12	64.0	66.0	E. by S. to E.	N.E.	0.14	0.06
Shanghae, 5th November, 1852.				Mean	65.3	65.5		Total	0.20	0.40

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Bales*
Great Britain,	67													31,225,000	20,311
United States,	34	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,600,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	295
Australia,	17													4,000,000	
Continent,	3													1,500,000	
San Francisco,	—													150,000	
Coastwise,	—													2,000,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2													800,000	
														57,675,000	20,611

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens	Wool Bales
In 3 Vessels,		1852—	July Total													1,476,003	4,777			
In 8 "			Augt. "													3,695,652	5,363	3 cases		
In 9 "			Sept. "													3,526,387	3,654			12
Oct. 1	Wisconsin,	942	London													1,047,948	531			11
" 2	William Stewart,	576	London													551,407	588			36
" 9	Panic,	449	Cork													495,560				
" 15	John Knox,	296	London													260,280	392			
" 17	Andalusia,	771	London																	
" 27	Affghan,	675	London													650,000	1,040			
" 30	Abergeldie,	600	London													582,650	42			
Nov. 1	Sea Witch,	335	London													300,000	349			
" 4	Menzies,	449	Bristol																	

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silks. Pieces	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
July 14	Sea Breeze,	511	New York	237,500			237,500	6,100						6,100	243,600				
Aug. 28	Candace,	398	New York					20,600	41,000	13,200	260,700	27,900	49,200	412,600	412,600				200
" 30	Oriental,	1003	New York	27,700			27,700	97,800	60,000	34,000	525,800	65,900	91,200	874,700	902,400			56.00	15,610
Sept. 2	Ariel,	598	New York	20,500			20,500	53,400	36,400	37,900	405,400	39,100	33,300	605,500	626,000			8.00	2,339
" 6	Mechanics' Own,	540	New York	51,800			51,800	42,000	21,100	35,600	287,500	49,800	44,900	480,900	532,700				
" 6	Snow Squall,	742	New York					42,000	39,300	40,100	361,700	27,200	41,200	551,500	551,500			20.00	425
" 13	Houqua,	582	New York	22,200			22,200	22,700	23,200	50,800	298,400	26,400	29,000	450,500	472,700				
" 30	Witchcraft,	1310	New York	18,000			18,000	109,500	64,400	37,400	628,100	90,900	84,300	1,014,600	1,032,600			25.53	50
" 30	Aramingo,	720	New York	203,100			203,100	99,100	62,500	7,600	303,700	48,300	58,400	579,600	782,700			24.00	
Oct. 2	Seaman's Bride,	668	New York	19,100			19,100	36,100	24,000	20,700	371,400	35,200	40,000	527,400	546,500				2,200
" 2	Lantao	594	New York	20,300			20,300	76,800	58,100	25,200	278,600	42,300	22,600	503,600	523,900			.40	8,400
" 2	Geo. E. Webster,	354	Boston					42,300	26,200	13,300	112,500	6,100	21,400	221,800	221,800				
" 8	Channing,	535	New York		29,400		29,400	67,100	69,000	46,500	353,500	30,300	87,800	654,200	683,600			3.20	
" 8	Tarolinta,	549	New York	33,800			33,800	69,800	27,400	49,600	385,000	40,800	74,600	647,200	681,000				
" 10	Huntingdon,	385	New York	66,300			66,300	59,300	27,600	2,100	266,100	29,200	12,700	397,000	463,300				
" 15	Oxnard,	565	New York	34,900			34,900	71,500	37,400	30,800	367,100	37,400	58,600	602,800	637,700				
" 22	Sea Nymph,	538	New York	800			800	26,100	27,200	14,300	287,800	12,300	22,700	390,400	391,200				
" 22	Panama,	612	New York	19,200			19,200	37,200	72,400	28,700	325,700	40,100	58,600	562,700	581,900				125
			Total lbs.	775,200	29,400		804,600	979,400	717,200	487,800	5,799,000	649,200	830,500	9,463,100	10,267,700			137.13	29,860

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
Aug. 27	Mohawk,	442	Sydney vid Manila,													88,200			
Sep. 13	Ararat,	299	Sydney													253,020			
" 25	Frances Barclay,	240	Geelong													175,139			
Oct. 5	Reindeer,	161	Australia													82,273			
" 19	Countess of Derby,	328	Sydney													323,000			
Nov. 1	Aurora,	386	Port Phillip													275,211			
" 2	Berenice,	332	Sydney													288,956			
" 4	Whampoa,	376	Sydney													275,000			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO COASTWISE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
July 18	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong															
Aug. 19	Audax,	150	Hongkong														672	14 cases
Sep. 13	Time,	94	Woosung														22	
" 17	Spec,	105	Woosung													63,264		
" 11	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong													20,461		
Nov. 4	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong														252	15 cases
																	230	

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